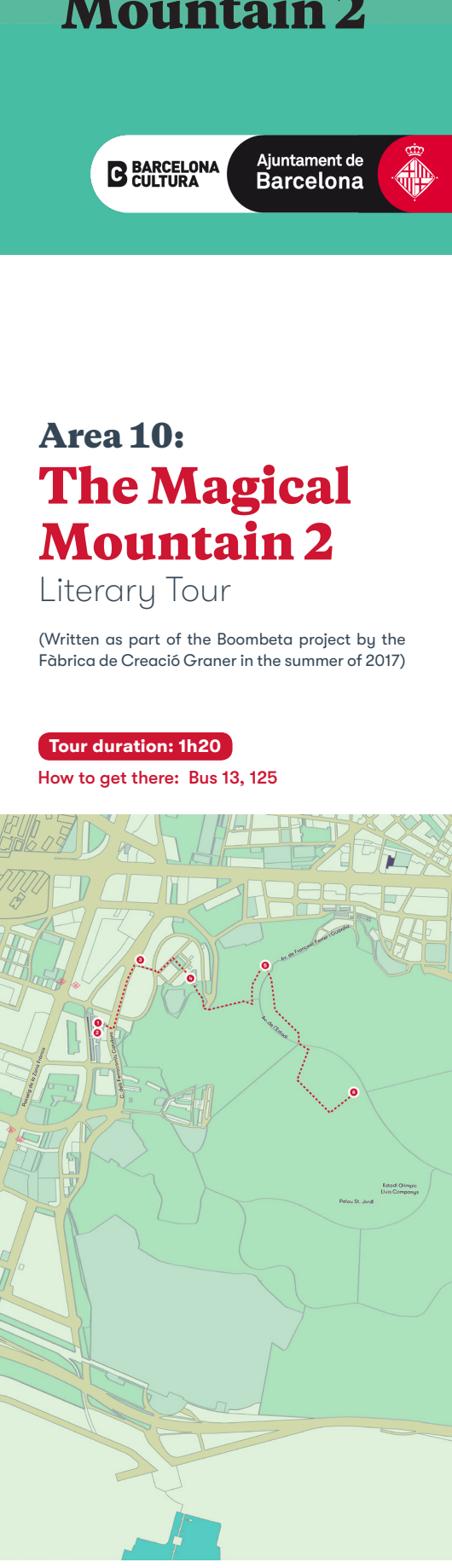


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Bodega Peña
Carrer Aviador Fran
Escalators
Polvorí
Serrahima Stadium
steps
The Bell of the Palau



Bodega Peña

Carrer Aviador Franco, 15

Don't let the name of the street you off. The "aviator" Franco, one of the first pilots to cross the Atlantic by seaplane from Huelva to Buenos Aires. The Bodega Peña is situated on the corner of the streets: Aviador Franco and Duran, his flight companion. The neighbourhood is called Ultra, which was the name of the plane used for their exploit.

We would tell you to order a snack from Maria Peña, but the bodega closed down on June 2017. Maria Peña was the last of a long line of winemakers who have opened the doors of the bodega in 1927, ninety years ago. Maria Peña is now a historical figure.

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this type. She goes on to say that support should have arrived for years ago and that now, public authorities are throwing a life line to someone who has already

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How many have belted their sorrows with the help of guitar?

How many have taken a photograph of this tile, marvelled at everything that must have happened, but that no one has ever noticed?

We will never know the exact number, because there is no record of it.

- The only memory of it is the mark of this tile.
-
- When you've finished reading, do not move. Look at the tile on your right. Then look at the one on your left. Take a look at all the tiles around you. For each one, this text and its infinite variations would apply. La Txaranga begins to play a farewell song. Head for the escalators that take you to the Polvorín area. As you go up the stairs, you can turn and bid farewell to the band, forever faithful to the Plaza Durruti.
- 3.
- Escalators**
- The escalators that lead you to Polvorín are long and we wouldn't want this to be time wasted. The district of La Marina was the birthplace of a writer who, instead of fleeing the district's hardships, he opted to turn them into the backdrop of his literary world. That writer was **Francisco Candel** (1925–2007).

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apartment elsewhere, where he went to live. But still holds onto this. But there are other houses that are completely empty at the same time, and in con-

other homes you can find two to three families living together. More specifically, in one of them there are fourteen people. It is something that is quickly said, but... Among these fourteen people living in promiscuity. There was also a couple, still quite young, who shared their bed with their fifteen-year-old son. They had been living this way for some time, until the husband of said couple couldn't stand the situation any more. He showed up at a neighbourhood assembly where the Montjuïc Plan Partial was being discussed, and he shouted his desperation, and the neighbours, then—all together, just like in Fuenteovejuna [a play by Lope de Vega]—they approached one of these empty apartments and with a solid kick, bam! they knocked open the door, and carrying the furniture that belonged to this desperate couple, they brought them to the empty apartment, telling the family: you now have a home."

Francisco Candel, *Donde la ciudad cambia su nombre*

4.

Polvorí

Once you reach the top of the escalators, walk towards Plaça Llorca and go up the wooden gravel steps on the other side of the square. Once you've arrived at the top, cross the gravel esplanade and you will arrive at the old Polvorí building, which also housed the former offices of Radio La Marina. Face away from the building. In front of you, you can see the entire expanse stretching from Montjuïc to the Llobregat river. If you turned on the radio and tuned into Radio

La Marina, you would hear the local news that would tell a story in three points that are visible from where you are standing. Can you do it at ten o'clock, the SEAT factory at twelve o'clock, and Montjuïc, at eight o'clock. It would be broadcasted as follows:

And from the old Polvorí building, with spectacular views of the entire neighbourhood, we resume our broadcast at 105.2 with the radio program "La Marina al día." Today, October 18th, 1971, we must tell you about the events that are taking place right now at the SEAT factory. Since this morning, workers have occupied the factory to demand the reinstatement of the latest round of laid-off workers. Martina, can you tell us what is happening right now?

MARTINA

Yes, Pilar. The workers who have occupied the central offices have asked to negotiate with the company, but the response has been to send in the Civil Guard and the mounted grisos police. Right now, the factory is surrounded; in fact, we could say that it is under siege. You can feel the latent tension in the air. Pilar.

PILAR

Thanks, Martina, we will get back to you soon at the SEAT factory; now they are asking us to connect to 1952. Ruben.

RUBEN

Pilar, we are in the Estadi de Montjuïc on the afternoon of May 31st, 1952, and a historical event is about to take place: the greatest ordination of priests in the history of the

Church; today there will be no fewer than 800 new priests who will walk out the doors of the stadium. Before the mass, the National Socialist Workers' Youth, which will be camped next to the stadium for the duration of the congress, have delighted us with a parade attended by the entire Francoist military leadership and presided over by Cardinal Tedeschi himself. Pilar.

PILAR

Thank you, Ruben. Martina, any news from the SEAT factory?

MARTINA

Unchanged for now. The factory is still surrounded. The head of the civil guard and the head of the grisos have stepped away from the group to discuss something, but there is no movement.

PILAR

Thank you, Martina. Now we have to connect to Can Clos. Without leaving 1971, we will

shift a few months ahead. Live from December 5th, Carmen, what can you tell us?

CARMEN
Pilar, here in the neighbourhood of La Marina the rain is coming down so heavily we haven't seen anything like it in years. There is concern among the neighbours, because strange noises have been heard in the landfill.

PILAR
The landfill, Carmen?

CARMEN
Yes, indeed. The entire mountainside of Montjuïc that overlooks La Marina has become the unofficial dump of the city of Barcelona. Every day two thousand tons of rubbish are dumped without any sort of regulation.

PILAR
We were not aware of this situation, Carmen.

CARMEN

Until now, its existence has caused pest issues, health problems, infections, poisoning... but, with this downturn, the neighbours fear the worst.

PILAR

We have to leave you for a moment, Carmen; There seems to be news from the Eucharistic Congress.

RUBEN

It just happened. 800 priests ordained at once by Cardinal Tedeschini. Everyone in the stadium on their feet, including Francisco Franco himself, applauding this historic moment. We should remember that the immigrants who came from all over Spain for the Congress construction project lived

in barracks around Montjuïc and that, a few months after the start of it, they were removed from there because the mountain had to be "clean". Now they have been relocated to Verdum and Can Clos, and all of them have come en masse to applaud the ordination of the priests.

PILAR

And now we go back to 1971, because it seems that something has happened at SEAT as well as in Can Clos. Carmen?

CARMEN

It is a tragedy, Pilar. The ground had begun to tremble, and the landfill suddenly collapsed; an avalanche of rubbish has just buried the houses located at the foot of Montjuïc, blocks of

entire houses that have disappeared under the dirt, Pilar. I have never seen anything like it.

PILAR

One second, Carmen, because we have to go immediately to SEAT, it seems that the police have entered the factory. Martina?

MARTINA

Yes, Pilar, right now they are firing rubber bullets and tear gas inside the factory. The police have tried to break up the crowd, but the workers have refused and a pitched battle has begun. The horses of the grisos are slipping on the pavement of the factory floor; it's total chaos. The police charges are quite severe, some workers

have entrenched themselves in the workshops and... (*Sounds of shots being fired*) I do not know if you heard them, but there have been shots, gunshots, the grisos are firing inside the factory, people are racing to and fro, the workers are striking back with tools from their workshops...

dump. The mayor, Porcillos, assured them that it would be closed in under a month. The rubbish dump was finally closed. In 1974, three years after the landslide.

The 1952 Eucharistic Congress was the Franco regime's first event to be internationally accepted. A year later, in 1953, the concordat was signed between Spain and the Holy See, still in force today. The anthem of the Congress, called *De rodillas*, was one of the most popular songs of the Franco regime.

The occupation that took place at the SEAT factory in 1971 was the start of a permanent period of conflict between employees and the company. For years there were protests and demonstrations calling for improved working conditions. That night, on the 18th of October 1971, one of the workers was hit by eight bullets. Antonio Ruiz Villal-

5.

From Polvorí to the steps at the Serrahima Stadium

Now walk over to the entrance to the Serrahima Stadium. Don't take the shortest route. Take a bit of a detour. Follow the path around the Polvorí viewpoint in the direction of the sea. You will get to a gravel esplanade marked by four

low wooden posts. This used to be a petanque court. In times of hardship when there was not enough money for the balls, they used to play with stones. There are a lot of stones in this area. Head towards the Serrahima Stadium. Before you get there, you will come to the Foixarda tunnel. On the way, you can read a little more from Candel:

and poor neighbourhoods, and at the same time, neighbourhoods that offer a ludicrous contrast. The owners of the factories, the plump owners, are honest men, honest heads of their family who go from the factory to their home and from their home to the factory, and on Sundays to mass, just like any other worker."

Go up the steps in front of the Serahima Stadium, which lead to Avinguda Estadi. You are now right in the Olympic Ring. The route will continue to go uphill. To make it more enjoyable, I recommend you listen to [this \(https://youtu.be/wypE8Ca19L4\)](https://youtu.be/wypE8Ca19L4). Walk along Avinguda Estadi towards the Olympic Stadium. You are approaching the garden area surrounding the Campana de la Pau (Bell of Peace) near the Olympic Stadium. This bell was a gift from the region of Baden Wurten to the archbishop of Barcelona. The motto reads, "May the Olympic spirit float above humanity, and peace and freedom live on." It is interesting to note that Mercedes Benz and Lufthansa were among the companies that sponsored the opening of the bell. Two

This is the end of the tour. You can go back into the city by crossing the Font del Gat and then going down via the Greek Theatre. Bear in mind that you will go past the Royal Palace — Palauet Albéniz — where the royal family stays during their visits to Barcelona. You have travelled from the hidden face of Montjuïc to the showcase of Montjuïc.

A Literary
Map of
Barcelona

Map
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